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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/689,148	10/20/2003	David W. Baarman	18716.84221-001	3887

7590 03/20/2008

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EXAMINER	
MILORD, MARCEAU	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2618	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/20/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/689,148	BAARMAN, DAVID W.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Marceau Milord	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 December 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-49 and 51-55* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-49 and 51-55* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-49, 51-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baraban et al (US Patent No 7065658 B1) in view of Mizutani et al (US patent No 6756697 B2).

Regarding claims 1-4, Baraban et al discloses a contact less power supply for providing power to a remote device (figs. 1-2) comprising: a resonant circuit having a variable resonant frequency and a primary winding for transferring power to the remote device (col. 2, lines 33-36; col. 3, lines 44-59); a receiver for receiving information from the remote device (col. 4, lines 25-57).

However, Baraban et al does not specifically disclose the features of a controller for varying the variable resonant frequency in response to information received from the remote device; where the resonant circuit includes a variable impedance element having variable impedance, and the controller varies the variable resonant frequency by varying the variable impedance.

On the other hand, Mizutani et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a mounting structure for mounting accessories on a designed interior member in a vehicle compartment that includes a plurality of mounting portions. Each of the mounting portions includes a non-contact type power sending terminal and a vehicle-side antenna. The mounting portion transmits power from the battery of the vehicle via the non-contact type power sending terminal, and further transmits a multiplex signal that includes all the control signals required for controlling a plurality of accessories via the vehicle-side antenna (col. 1, lines 36-60; col. 31-col. 4, line 63). Furthermore, the signal converter determines which of the first, second and third electrical control signals should be transferred to the accessories based on the coded signals. The communication means transmits the multiplex signal to the electrical device via radio waves. Then the signal converter selects the signals, which should be transferred to the accessories from various signals which are transferred from the vehicle to the junction. The signal converter multiplexes the selected signals into a multiplex signal, and transmits the multiplex signal to the accessories via the antenna (col. 5, line 29-col. 6, line 52; col. 7, line 48-col. 8, line 35). The mounting portion includes a non-contact type power sending terminal as non-contact type power transmission means, which is connected to the battery of the vehicle by a wire harness for power transmission. The battery charger includes a control circuit as control means, and further includes a charge control circuit. The charging program provides a switching frequency and a duty cycle appropriate for the accessory. Further the charging program appropriately switches between an intermittent mode and a continuous mode based on the coded signal according to the type of the accessory (figs. 1-2; figs. 12-14; col. 9, lines 31-col. 10, line 45; col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mizutani to the communication system of Baraban in order to provide a battery charger that receives electrical control signal from a device and transmits power from the battery to the electrical device.

Regarding claims 5, 7, 12-14, Baraban et al discloses a contact less power supply for providing power to a remote device (figs. 1-2) comprising: an inverter, the inverter having a duty cycle and an operating frequency (col. 5, lines 4-20); a resonant circuit coupled to the inverter, the resonant circuit having a resonant frequency, the resonant circuit having a primary for transferring power to the remote device (col. 5, line 64- col. 6, line 23; col. 4, lines 11-43); a power source coupled to the inverter, the power source having a rail voltage (col. 5, line 64- col. 6, line 23).

However, Baraban et al does not specifically disclose the features of a power source having a rail voltage; a controller for varying the rail voltage, the resonant frequency or the duty cycle; and a receiver for receiving power information from the remote device, where the controller varies the rail voltage, the resonant frequency or the duty cycle in response to the power information; where the controller determines an optimal setting for the rail voltage, resonant frequency or the duty cycle based upon the list.

On the other hand, Mizutani et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a mounting structure for mounting accessories on a designed interior member in a vehicle compartment that includes a plurality of mounting portions. Each of the mounting portions includes a non-contact type power sending terminal and a vehicle-side antenna. The mounting portion transmits power from the battery of the vehicle via the non-contact type power sending terminal, and further transmits a multiplex signal that includes all the control signals required for controlling a

plurality of accessories via the vehicle-side antenna (col. 1, lines 36-60; col. 31-col. 4, line 63). Furthermore, the signal converter determines which of the first, second and third electrical control signals should be transferred to the accessories based on the coded signals. The communication means transmits the multiplex signal to the electrical device via radio waves. Then the signal converter selects the signals, which should be transferred to the accessories from various signals which are transferred from the vehicle to the junction. The signal converter multiplexes the selected signals into a multiplex signal, and transmits the multiplex signal to the accessories via the antenna (col. 5, line 29-col. 6, line 52; col. 7, line 48-col. 8, line 35). The mounting portion includes a non-contact type power sending terminal as non-contact type power transmission means, which is connected to the battery of the vehicle by a wire harness for power transmission. The battery charger includes a control circuit as control means, and further includes a charge control circuit. The charging program provides a switching frequency and a duty cycle appropriate for the accessory. Further the charging program appropriately switches between an intermittent mode and a continuous mode based on the coded signal according to the type of the accessory (figs. 1-2; figs. 12-14; col. 9, lines 31-col. 10, line 45; col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mizutani to the communication system of Baraban in order to provide a battery charger that receives electrical control signal from a device and transmits power from the battery to the electrical device.

Regarding claim 6, Baraban et al as modified discloses a contact less power supply for providing power to a remote device (figs. 1-2) where the receiver is part of a transceiver (col. 4, lines 2-43).

Regarding claim 8, Baraban et al as modified discloses a contact less power supply for providing power to a remote device (figs. 1-2) further comprising a memory (col. 4, lines 31-46).

Regarding claim 9, Baraban et al as modified discloses a contact less power supply for providing power to a remote device (figs. 1-2) where the transceiver communicates a plurality of remote devices (col. 5, lines 4-48).

Regarding claim 10, Baraban et al as modified discloses a contact less power supply for providing power to a remote device (figs. 1-2) where the transceiver receives power information from each of the remote devices (col. 5, lines 4-48).

Regarding claim 11, Baraban et al as modified discloses a contact less power supply for providing power to a remote device (figs. 1-2) where the transceiver creates a list in the memory of the power information (col. 2, lines 31-52;col. 5, line 35-col 6, line 30).

Regarding claims 15, 17-20, Baraban et al discloses a remote device capable of receiving power from a contact less power supply (figs. 1-2) comprising: a secondary winding having a secondary winding variable impedance (col. 2, lines 33-36; col. 3,lines 44-59).

However, Baraban et al does not specifically disclose the features of a remote device controller; where the controller varies the secondary winding variable impedance based upon instructions from the contact less power supply; where the controller disables the operation of the remote device based upon instructions from the contact less power supply; where the controller enables operation of the remote device based upon instructions from the contact less power supply.

On the other hand, Mizutani et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a mounting structure for mounting accessories on a designed interior member in a vehicle compartment that

includes a plurality of mounting portions. Each of the mounting portions includes a non-contact type power sending terminal and a vehicle-side antenna. The mounting portion transmits power from the battery of the vehicle via the non-contact type power sending terminal, and further transmits a multiplex signal that includes all the control signals required for controlling a plurality of accessories via the vehicle-side antenna (col. 1, lines 36-60; col. 31-col. 4, line 63). Furthermore, the signal converter determines which of the first, second and third electrical control signals should be transferred to the accessories based on the coded signals. The communication means transmits the multiplex signal to the electrical device via radio waves. Then the signal converter selects the signals, which should be transferred to the accessories from various signals which are transferred from the vehicle to the junction. The signal converter multiplexes the selected signals into a multiplex signal, and transmits the multiplex signal to the accessories via the antenna (col. 5, line 29-col. 6, line 52; col. 7, line 48-col. 8, line 35). The mounting portion includes a non-contact type power sending terminal as non-contact type power transmission means, which is connected to the battery of the vehicle by a wire harness for power transmission. The battery charger includes a control circuit as control means, and further includes a charge control circuit. The charging program provides a switching frequency and a duty cycle appropriate for the accessory. Further the charging program appropriately switches between an intermittent mode and a continuous mode based on the coded signal according to the type of the accessory (figs. 1-2; figs. 12-14; col. 9, lines 31-col. 10, line 45; col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mizutani to the communication system of

Baraban in order to provide a battery charger that receives electrical control signal from a device and transmits power from the battery to the electrical device.

Regarding claim 21, Baraban et al as modified discloses a remote device capable of receiving power from a contact less power supply (figs. 1-2) where the remote device has a remote device memory, the remote device memory containing power usage information (col. 2, lines 31-52;col. 5, line 35-col 6, line 30).

Regarding claim 22, Baraban et al as modified discloses a remote device capable of receiving power from a contact less power supply (figs. 1-2) where the power usage information is communicated to the contact less power supply by way of the remote device transceiver (col. 4, lines 2-43).

Regarding claims 23-32, discloses a method of operating a contact less power supply supplying power to a plurality of remote devices, each of the remote devices having a power usage information, comprising: receiving the power usage information for each of the remote devices.

However, Baraban et al does not specifically disclose the steps of adapting the contact less power supply in response to the power usage information; where the contact less power supply has a rail voltage.

On the other hand, Mizutani et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a mounting structure for mounting accessories on a designed interior member in a vehicle compartment that includes a plurality of mounting portions. Each of the mounting portions includes a non-contact type power sending terminal and a vehicle-side antenna. The mounting portion transmits power from the battery of the vehicle via the non-contact type power sending terminal, and further

transmits a multiplex signal that includes all the control signals required for controlling a plurality of accessories via the vehicle-side antenna (col. 1, lines 36-60; col. 31-col. 4, line 63). Furthermore, the signal converter determines which of the first, second and third electrical control signals should be transferred to the accessories based on the coded signals. The communication means transmits the multiplex signal to the electrical device via radio waves. Then the signal converter selects the signals, which should be transferred to the accessories from various signals which are transferred from the vehicle to the junction. The signal converter multiplexes the selected signals into a multiplex signal, and transmits the multiplex signal to the accessories via the antenna (col. 5, line 29-col. 6, line 52; col. 7, line 48-col. 8, line 35). The mounting portion includes a non-contact type power sending terminal as non-contact type power transmission means, which is connected to the battery of the vehicle by a wire harness for power transmission. The battery charger includes a control circuit as control means, and further includes a charge control circuit. The charging program provides a switching frequency and a duty cycle appropriate for the accessory. Further the charging program appropriately switches between an intermittent mode and a continuous mode based on the coded signal according to the type of the accessory (figs. 1-2; figs. 12-14; col. 9, lines 31-col. 10, line 45; col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mizutani to the communication system of Baraban in order to provide a battery charger that receives electrical control signal from a device and transmits power from the battery to the electrical device.

Regarding claims 33-38, Baraban et al discloses a contact less power supply for providing power to a remote device (figs. 1-2) comprising: a primary winding for transferring

power to a remote device (col. 2, lines 33-36; col. 3,lines 44-59); a receiver for receiving power usage information from the remote device (col. 4, lines 25-57).

However, Baraban et al does not specifically disclose the features of a controller for changing a variable characteristic of the contact less power supply in response to the power usage information; where the contact less power supply has rail voltage, and the variable characteristic includes the rail voltage.

On the other hand, Mizutani et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a mounting structure for mounting accessories on a designed interior member in a vehicle compartment that includes a plurality of mounting portions. Each of the mounting portions includes a non-contact type power sending terminal and a vehicle-side antenna. The mounting portion transmits power from the battery of the vehicle via the non-contact type power sending terminal, and further transmits a multiplex signal that includes all the control signals required for controlling a plurality of accessories via the vehicle-side antenna (col. 1, lines 36-60; col. 31-col. 4, line 63). Furthermore, the signal converter determines which of the first, second and third electrical control signals should be transferred to the accessories based on the coded signals. The communication means transmits the multiplex signal to the electrical device via radio waves. Then the signal converter selects the signals, which should be transferred to the accessories from various signals which are transferred from the vehicle to the junction. The signal converter multiplexes the selected signals into a multiplex signal, and transmits the multiplex signal to the accessories via the antenna (col. 5, line 29-col. 6, line 52; col. 7, line 48-col. 8, line 35). The mounting portion includes a non-contact type power sending terminal as non-contact type power transmission means, which is connected to the battery of the vehicle by a wire harness for power

transmission. The battery charger includes a control circuit as control means, and further includes a charge control circuit. The charging program provides a switching frequency and a duty cycle appropriate for the accessory. Further the charging program appropriately switches between an intermittent mode and a continuous mode based on the coded signal according to the type of the accessory (figs. 1-2; figs. 12-14; col. 9, lines 31-col. 10, line 45; col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mizutani to the communication system of Baraban in order to provide a battery charger that receives electrical control signal from a device and transmits power from the battery to the electrical device.

Regarding claims 43-47, discloses a remote device capable of receiving power from a contact less power supply (figs. 1-2) capable of being communicatively coupled to a second device by way of the contact less power supply comprising: a transceiver for data communication with the contact less power supply (col. 4, lines 8-26;col. 5, line 64-col. 6, line 16).

However, Baraban et al does not specifically disclose the features of a variable inductor for receiving power from the contact less power supply, and a controller for adjusting the variable inductor.

On the other hand, Mizutani et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a mounting structure for mounting accessories on a designed interior member in a vehicle compartment that includes a plurality of mounting portions. Each of the mounting portions includes a non-contact type power sending terminal and a vehicle-side antenna. The mounting portion transmits power from the battery of the vehicle via the non-contact type power sending terminal, and further

transmits a multiplex signal that includes all the control signals required for controlling a plurality of accessories via the vehicle-side antenna (col. 1, lines 36-60; col. 31-col. 4, line 63). Furthermore, the signal converter determines which of the first, second and third electrical control signals should be transferred to the accessories based on the coded signals. The communication means transmits the multiplex signal to the electrical device via radio waves. Then the signal converter selects the signals, which should be transferred to the accessories from various signals which are transferred from the vehicle to the junction. The signal converter multiplexes the selected signals into a multiplex signal, and transmits the multiplex signal to the accessories via the antenna (col. 5, line 29-col. 6, line 52; col. 7, line 48-col. 8, line 35). The mounting portion includes a non-contact type power sending terminal as non-contact type power transmission means, which is connected to the battery of the vehicle by a wire harness for power transmission. The battery charger includes a control circuit as control means, and further includes a charge control circuit. The charging program provides a switching frequency and a duty cycle appropriate for the accessory. Further the charging program appropriately switches between an intermittent mode and a continuous mode based on the coded signal according to the type of the accessory (figs. 1-2; figs. 12-14; col. 9, lines 31-col. 10, line 45; col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mizutani to the communication system of Baraban in order to provide a battery charger that receives electrical control signal from a device and transmits power from the battery to the electrical device.

Regarding claims 48-49, 51-55, Baraban et al discloses a discloses a contact less power supply (figs. 1-2) comprising: an inductive power supply; a transceiver for data communication

with the plurality of remote devices (col. 2, lines 33-36; col. 3, lines 44-59); a communication interface for coupling the contact less power supply with a second device (col. 4, lines 25-57).

However, Baraban et al does not specifically disclose the features of an inductive power supply for inductively energizing a plurality of remote devices, where the inductive power supply includes a tank circuit having a variable resonant frequency; a communication controller for managing communication between the second device and the plurality of remote devices; a controller capable of changing the resonant frequency, the inverter frequency, the rail voltage or the inverter duty cycle, where the controller is capable of changing the resonant frequency, the inverter frequency, the rail voltage or the inverter duty cycle in response to information from the plurality of remote devices.

On the other hand, Mizutani et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a mounting structure for mounting accessories on a designed interior member in a vehicle compartment that includes a plurality of mounting portions. Each of the mounting portions includes a non-contact type power sending terminal and a vehicle-side antenna. The mounting portion transmits power from the battery of the vehicle via the non-contact type power sending terminal, and further transmits a multiplex signal that includes all the control signals required for controlling a plurality of accessories via the vehicle-side antenna (col. 1, lines 36-60; col. 31-col. 4, line 63). Furthermore, the signal converter determines which of the first, second and third electrical control signals should be transferred to the accessories based on the coded signals. The communication means transmits the multiplex signal to the electrical device via radio waves. Then the signal converter selects the signals, which should be transferred to the accessories from various signals which are transferred from the vehicle to the junction. The signal converter

multiplexes the selected signals into a multiplex signal, and transmits the multiplex signal to the accessories via the antenna (col. 5, line 29-col. 6, line 52; col. 7, line 48-col. 8, line 35). The mounting portion includes a non-contact type power sending terminal as non-contact type power transmission means, which is connected to the battery of the vehicle by a wire harness for power transmission. The battery charger includes a control circuit as control means, and further includes a charge control circuit. The charging program provides a switching frequency and a duty cycle appropriate for the accessory. Further the charging program appropriately switches between an intermittent mode and a continuous mode based on the coded signal according to the type of the accessory (figs. 1-2; figs. 12-14; col. 9, lines 31-col. 10, line 45; col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mizutani to the communication system of Baraban in order to provide a battery charger that receives electrical control signal from a device and transmits power from the battery to the electrical device.

Regarding claim 39, Baraban et al discloses a remote device (figs. 1-2) for receiving power from a contact less power supply comprising a wireless transmitter for sending power consumption information to the contact less power supply (col. 2, lines 33-36; col. 3, lines 44-59).

However, Baraban et al does not specifically disclose the step of receiving power from the contact less power supply, wherein said power is altered in response to power consumption information.

On the other hand, Mizutani et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a mounting structure for mounting accessories on a designed interior member in a vehicle compartment that

includes a plurality of mounting portions. Each of the mounting portions includes a non-contact type power sending terminal and a vehicle-side antenna. The mounting portion transmits power from the battery of the vehicle via the non-contact type power sending terminal, and further transmits a multiplex signal that includes all the control signals required for controlling a plurality of accessories via the vehicle-side antenna (col. 1, lines 36-60; col. 31-col. 4, line 63). Furthermore, the signal converter determines which of the first, second and third electrical control signals should be transferred to the accessories based on the coded signals. The communication means transmits the multiplex signal to the electrical device via radio waves. Then the signal converter selects the signals, which should be transferred to the accessories from various signals which are transferred from the vehicle to the junction. The signal converter multiplexes the selected signals into a multiplex signal, and transmits the multiplex signal to the accessories via the antenna (col. 5, line 29-col. 6, line 52; col. 7, line 48-col. 8, line 35). The mounting portion includes a non-contact type power sending terminal as non-contact type power transmission means, which is connected to the battery of the vehicle by a wire harness for power transmission. The battery charger includes a control circuit as control means, and further includes a charge control circuit. The charging program provides a switching frequency and a duty cycle appropriate for the accessory. Further the charging program appropriately switches between an intermittent mode and a continuous mode based on the coded signal according to the type of the accessory (figs. 1-2; figs. 12-14; col. 9, lines 31-col. 10, line 45; col. 11, line 1-col. 12, line 57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Mizutani to the communication

system of Baraban in order to provide a battery charger that receives electrical control signal from a device and transmits power from the battery to the electrical device.

Regarding claim 40, Baraban et al discloses a remote device (figs. 1-2) for receiving power from a contact less power supply where the wireless transmitter comprises an RFID tag (col. 5, lines 4-12;col. 2, lines 33-37; col. 3, lines 47-56).

Regarding claim 41, Baraban et al discloses a remote device (figs. 1-2) for receiving power from a contact less power supply where the remote device comprises a memory for storing power consumption information (col. 4, lines 32-46).

Regarding claim 42, Baraban et al discloses a remote device (figs. 1-2) for receiving power from a contact less power supply where the remote device comprises a controller (col. 4, lines 8-26).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-49, 51-55 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marceau Milord whose telephone number is 571-272-7853. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F. Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Marceau Milord

Primary Examiner

Art Unit 2618

/M. M./

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2618